Saskatchewan Police Commission

Annual Report for 2015-16

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Government of Saskatchewan

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This annual report is also available in electronic format from the Ministry's website at www.saskatchewan.ca.

Letters of Transmittal

The Honourable
Christine Tell
Minister Responsible for
Corrections and Policing

Her Honour, the Honourable Vaughn Solomon Schofield,
Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan

May it Please Your Honour:

Pursuant to section 15 of *The Police Act, 1990*, the undersigned is pleased to present the Saskatchewan Police Commission Annual Report for the period of April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016.

Christine Tell
Minister Responsible for Corrections and Policing

Neil Robertson, Q.C.
Chairperson

Honourable Christine Tell
Minister Responsible for Corrections and Policing

Dear Madam:

Pursuant to section 15 of *The Police Act, 1990*, the undersigned is pleased to present the Saskatchewan Police Commission Annual Report for the period of April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016.

Neil Robertson, Q.C.
Chairperson

Saskatchewan Police Commission

Appointed Members

Neil Robertson, Q.C. – Chair

Frederick Matheson – Vice-Chair

Steve Connelly, Q.C. – Member

Treena Sikora – Member

Leslie Sullivan, Q.C. – Member

Saskatchewan Police Commission - Staff

Rick Peach – Executive Director

Murray Roe – Policy, Standards and Compliance Officer

Susan Wilson-Blundell – Admin Assistant

Saskatchewan Police College - Staff

Mitch Crumley – Acting Director

Lonnie Dynna – Assistant Director

Denis Eberle – In-service Training Officer

Cst. Lori Alexander – Recruit Training Officer

Marnie McMillan – Instructional Designer

Lil Olynyk – Executive Assistant

Kathy Munro – Executive Assistant

Role of the Commission

The primary function of the Saskatchewan Police Commission as outlined in *The Police Act, 1990*, section 19, is to promote adequate and effective policing throughout the province and the preservation of peace, prevention of crime, efficiency of police services and the improvement of police relationships with Saskatchewan communities.

Section 12 authorizes the Commission to make regulations on various matters that will upgrade police services generally through training and standardization.

The Commission may conduct audits and reviews as well as provide information to Boards of Police Commissioners.

The Commission, as an appellate body, may review the suspension from duty of a police member or chief of police. The Commission also may hear appeals from a decision of a hearing officer.

Commission Office

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University of Regina
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Police Services

List of Cities, Towns and Villages Policed by Municipal/First Nations Police

The municipal and First Nations police services operating within the scope of *The Police Act, 1990*, as of March 31, 2016, are

Cities	Sworn Officers Authorized	Sworn Officers Actual	Population[1]	Police Ratio Population
Regina	394	396	193,100	1/487.6
Saskatoon	451	464	222,189	1/478.9
Moose Jaw	54	54	33,274	1/616.2
Prince Albert	92	91	35,129	1/386
Estevan	26	26	11,054	1/425
Weyburn	20	20	10,484	1/524

Towns & Villages	Sworn Officers Authorized	Sworn Officers Actual	Population[1]	Police Ratio Population
Caronport	1	1	1,068	1/1068
Dalmeny	3	3	1,702	1/567
Luseland	1	1	566	1/566

Rural Municipalities	Sworn Officers Authorized	Sworn Officers Actual	Population[1]	Police Ratio Population
Corman Park #334	7	7	8,354	1/1,193
Vanscoy #345	1	1	2,714	1/2,714
Wilton #472	1	1	1,494	1/1,494

First Nations	Sworn Officers Authorized	Sworn Officers Actual	Population[1]	Police Ratio Population
File Hills First Nation	9	7[2]	1,762	1/251.7

* Sworn Officers does not include Special Constables

[1] Population totals are derived from 2011 Census data.

[2] Includes two RCMP officers on secondment to File Hills First Nations Police Service.

All other cities, towns and villages in the province with a population over 500 are policed by contract with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Use of Firearms by Municipal/First Nations Police

During Course of Duty - Calendar Year 2015

Regina Police Service

In three separate incidents a total of three rounds were discharged from service handguns as a result of accidental discharges. There were no resulting injuries. In a fourth incident, one round was discharged from a shotgun to euthanize an injured deer.

Saskatoon Police Service

In one incident three members discharged a total of 18 rounds from service pistols at a moving motor vehicle in an effort to stop the vehicle after the occupant had fired what was subsequently determined to be a pellet airgun at police during a pursuit.

Prince Albert Police Service

In one incident a member discharged two rounds from a service pistol to euthanize an injured cat. In five separate incidents suspects discharged rounds from two rifles, one shotgun, one revolver, an air soft gun and a firearm of unknown type resulting in one civilian fatality, two civilian injuries and a total of eight *Criminal Code* charges.

Moose Jaw Police Service

In one incident a member fired one round from a shotgun to euthanize an injured deer.

Corman Park Police Service

In three separate incidents, two involving the destruction of wounded deer and one a dog that attacked a child, a total of three rounds, two from handguns and one from a shotgun, were fired by three members.

File Hills First Nations Police Service

There were no incidents in which police discharged firearms. Members did respond to six incidents where long guns and a prohibited pellet gun were discharged in residential areas. There were no injuries as a result, and seven charges of careless use of a firearm were laid.

Estevan Police Service

In two separate incidents police discharged one round from a service pistol and one round from a shotgun to euthanize an injured deer.

Luseland Police Service

In one incident five rounds were fired from a service handgun to euthanize an injured deer.

Dalmeny Police Service

In two incidents members discharged two rounds, one from a service handgun and one from a shotgun, to euthanize an injured deer.

Use of Firearms by Royal Canadian Mounted Police (in Saskatchewan)

During Course of Duty - Calendar Year 2015

There were a total of two incidents involving firearms.

In the first incident, four RCMP members responded to a complaint of uttering threats involving a firearm. One member discharged one warning shot from a carbine into the air during a foot pursuit of the suspect hoping that he would stop running and surrender.

In the second incident, two members responded to a complaint of domestic assault. The suspect fired one round from a shotgun at one of the members. The second member responded, firing four rounds from his service pistol, striking the suspect three times. The suspect fled and was subsequently located and transported to hospital for treatment of his injuries.

Use of Conducted Energy Weapons by Municipal Police/First Nations Police

During Course of Duty - Calendar Year 2015

Saskatoon Police Service

Seventeen incidents during which CEWs were discharged were reported to the Commission.

In the first incident, a patrol member noticed a suspicious vehicle parked with its engine running. The member determined that the vehicle had been reported stolen, approached the vehicle and found the doors locked and a male subject asleep in the driver's seat. The member also noted a firearm in the vehicle and recognized the subject as a person under court imposed conditions. A second member attended the scene and the two attempted to arrest the subject. The subject refused to exit the vehicle and began fighting with the members through the vehicle window, put it in gear and drove forward until striking a snow bank. The subject then exited the vehicle with his hands raised but continued to refuse to comply with instructions from the members. He then dropped one hand reaching toward the small of his back. Having observed firearms in the vehicle, the members believed he was reaching for a weapon. One member discharged a CEW once to eliminate the threat and enable the members to safely take the subject into custody. The subject was then transported to hospital for medical assessment and clearance. Firearms and expended ammunition were located in the vehicle.

In the second incident, members responded to a disturbance call and located a male subject attempting to gain access to an apartment building. The subject had a glass bottle in his hand and indicated he also had a firearm, threatening the member. The subject refused to comply with the member's instructions. As the subject began pulling his hand from his jacket, the member discharged a CEW once, fearing the presence of the threatened firearm. The subject was taken into custody and transported to hospital for assessment.

In the third incident, members were dispatched to a disturbance call. Upon arrival, they were confronted by a male subject who was extremely agitated and aggressive. The subject, despite the members' continuous efforts to calm him, was aggressive and combative with members substantially throughout the entire incident. On a number of occasions, he approached members in a combative manner with fists clenched and raised, verbally threatening to kill the members. Despite being warned several times to calm down or a CEW would be deployed, the subject's conduct continued until one member discharged a CEW to eliminate the threat. The subject was then taken into custody and transported to hospital for observation.

In the fourth incident, members responded to multiple calls of a large disturbance at a bar. Callers indicated the involvement of knives and other weapons. Upon arrival, members observed a large number of people in the parking lot while others were attempting to flee from the premises. Members tried to enter the premises; however, they were confronted with bottles, glassware and other items flying in all directions. They observed numerous people fighting within the bar, while others were taking cover behind overturned tables and VLTs. One male subject in particular was throwing beer bottles in all directions and, upon noticing the members, he focused his attention on them as targets. Members tried to call out warnings; however, all de-escalation efforts proved fruitless. As one member attempted to enter he was struck twice by flying beer bottles. A CEW was deployed in an effort to end the threat; however, the probes missed the subject. Eventually members were able to gain control of the situation with only a few minor injuries being sustained.

In the fifth incident, members attended a domestic dispute. One member was assaulted by a male subject at the location. A dog belonging to the occupants attempted to bite two members and then charged a third member. The third member discharged a CEW once to eliminate the threat, striking the dog with the probes and causing it to retreat. A canine member attended the scene and assessed the dog, determining it was not in need of medical care. The male subject was charged with domestic assault, assaulting a police officer and unlawful confinement.

In the sixth incident, patrol members responded to a disturbance where they observed a male subject acting disoriented and aggressive. The subject began walking toward the members and refused to comply with commands to stop. The members tried to take control of the subject, when he attempted to grab one member's firearm and then physically assault both members. One member discharged a CEW to eliminate the threat posed by the subject to the safety of the members. They were then able to gain control. The subject was hospitalized for treatment unrelated to the CEW deployment.

In the seventh incident, a member attempted to arrest a male subject for possession of a stolen vehicle. The subject refused to comply with commands from the member and then violently attacked the member. The subject grabbed the member's CEW and threatened to tase him, continuing his assault on the member. The member was able to gain a physical advantage, take control of the CEW and pointed it at the subject. When other members arrived at the scene, the subject became compliant and was taken into custody. The CEW was not discharged during the incident.

In the eighth incident, a member stopped a motorcycle for a traffic safety violation. While speaking to the male subject, the subject exposed himself to the officer and then walked into his nearby residence. As he was walking into the residence, he advised the officer he was on his way to get a weapon. He mentioned a firearm during the conversation. Shortly thereafter, he came out of the residence carrying a hatchet. The officers ordered him to drop the weapon, but he refused to do so. A CEW was deployed to eliminate the threat, and he was taken safely into custody. He was transported to hospital as a precaution. There were no injuries. The subject was charged with indecent exposure, obstructing a police officer, uttering threats and possession of a weapon.

In the ninth incident, a report was received of a domestic dispute. Members responded to the area and observed a male subject on the street armed with a knife who was threatening to cause harm to himself. Verbal commands to drop the knife were made; however, the subject did not comply. He then became increasingly assertive both verbally and physically, presenting a continuing risk of self-harm. A CEW was discharged to eliminate the threat of the subject harming himself. The subject was then transported to hospital for treatment.

In the tenth incident, police received a report of a disturbance at a residence. Upon arrival, the member found a distraught female subject holding a knife and threatening to harm herself. The subject was in the bathtub, which was empty at the time, struggling with another female who was trying to disarm her. The member intervened and tried to disarm the subject without success. He then warned her if she did not drop the knife, she would be tasered; however, she would not comply. When continued efforts to disarm her proved unsuccessful, and with the second female still in close contact and at risk as well as the subject, the member deployed the CEW to eliminate the risk. There were no injuries sustained during the incident.

In the eleventh incident, police received a report of a residential break and enter in progress. Members responded and found a male subject still in the residence, having broken a ground floor window to enter. Members endeavored to talk the subject out of the residence without success. The subject was observed to have a can of bear mace hanging around his neck and appeared to be under the influence of drugs due to his behaviour and level of animation. After approximately fifteen minutes of negotiations by members trying to talk the subject out of the residence, he attempted to spray the members with the bear spray through the window. Members then entered the residence and, as the subject was still brandishing the bear spray, two members discharged CEWs to eliminate the threat. Only one set of probes made contact. The members were then able to take control of the subject who was transported to hospital for assessment and subsequently released.

In the twelfth incident, a member observed a suspicious vehicle which then fled, and the member initiated pursuit. The vehicle subsequently pulled into a business compound striking a parked vehicle, and a male subject exited and fled on foot, scaling the compound fence and continuing toward the front of the business. The member intercepted the subject, and a physical struggle which lasted several minutes ensued with the member being held down on the ground by the throat and struck with considerable force by the subject numerous times. During the struggle, the member discharged his CEW once to eliminate the threat and avoid being further injured; however, it proved ineffective. As the struggle continued, a civilian passerby observed the incident and intervened, enabling the member to gain an advantage over the subject until other members arrived to assist in gaining control of and arresting the subject. The member was transported to hospital for treatment of significant, non-life threatening injuries.

In the thirteenth incident, police received a call of a man threatening to assault staff at the complainant's location with a metal pole. Upon members arriving at the scene, they were advised that the male subject was inside. Members were directed to the upper level dorm area where they found the subject involved in an altercation with staff members. The subject was armed with a metal handled mop which he was swinging at a staff member. The members told the subject to drop the mop, which he refused to do, then swung it at one of the members. One member discharged a CEW to eliminate the threat; however, due to an apparent malfunction, the CEW was ineffective. Members were then able to restrain the subject physically. No injuries were suffered. The subject appeared to be suffering from either a drug induced episode or possibly mental health issues as he rambled nonsensically and inaudibly and was unable to reply to members' commands in a coherent manner.

In the fourteenth incident, a member was involved in a short criminal vehicle pursuit. The subject driver failed to pull over and evaded the member, eventually stopping his vehicle in front of a residence. The subject then exited the vehicle, shoved his hands in the front pockets of the hoodie he was wearing and refused to show them when instructed to do so. The subject then walked behind the vehicle and continued to refuse to comply with commands to show his hands. Fearing the presence of a concealed weapon, the member drew his sidearm to the low ready position. He called for backup; however, he was unaware that his portable radio was not turned on at the time. The subject then looked straight at the member and took off running toward the back of the house. A foot pursuit ensued with the member slowing as he approached the blind, 90 degree corner at the back of the residence. The member looked around the corner and observed the subject entering the house. A least one other voice could be heard inside the house by the member. The member again called for backup with the portable still turned off, and then attempted to effect entry into the house by kicking the door. The door did not open and seconds later the subject came out of the house through the back door with his hands again concealed in his pockets. The member commanded the subject to kneel on the ground, and he started to do so; however, he quickly stood back up and shoved his hands into his back pockets. He then came at the member with clenched fists and in a combative manner. The member transitioned from firearm to CEW and again commanded the subject to get down on the

ground. The subject refused to comply and started toward the back of the house again. Fearing the possible presence of a weapon and a potential hostage situation, and being alone and without backup, the member discharged the CEW once to eliminate the threat posed by the subject. The member then took the subject into custody. Emergency medical services were called and attended the scene, clearing the subject medically.

In the fifteenth incident, members attended a residence to arrest a male subject for breach of a court imposed curfew. The subject squared off with the members, assumed a "boxer" stance and verbally challenged the members while advancing on them aggressively. One member stepped backwards, drew her CEW and pointed it at the subject with the red laser light sighting system placed on his chest. Upon seeing the laser light on his chest, the subject immediately became compliant and was handcuffed and taken into custody. The subject was a large man who required the use of two sets of handcuffs as one set could not safely or comfortably connect to his wrists. The CEW was not discharged during the incident.

In the sixteenth incident, members responded to a domestic disturbance where a female and male were both placed under arrest for breach of release conditions. Both subjects were very emotional and aggressive in dealing with the members. There were also two toddlers in the residence at the time. While taking the male subject into custody he attempted to flee. The members prevented his escape at which time the subject became assaultive. The members attempted to de-escalate the situation through communication with the subject without success in an effort to negotiate voluntary compliance. The members were trapped in a small, confined space within the residence when the subject clenched his fists and stepped toward one of the members in an aggressive, assaultive manner. At that point one member discharged a CEW to eliminate the threat. EMS was called and attended the scene, clearing the subject medically.

In the seventeenth incident, a member was called to assist ambulance personnel in dealing with an intoxicated male. Upon arrival, the member encountered the male subject acting in an extremely erratic manner, laughing uncontrollably and then telling the member he was scared. The subject had a large bag in his hand the contents of which the member believed to be marijuana. The subject refused to comply with any request from the member and then became aggressive, taking a fighting stance. A physical altercation ensued. The subject fled on foot on two occasions, both times subsequently stopping and engaging in a further physical altercation with the member. In an effort to eliminate the threat posed by the subject, the member during the course of the incident, struck the subject on the left thigh with his baton, pepper sprayed him, punched him and kicked him in the thigh, all without effect. Thereafter, when the subject continued to refuse to comply with instructions from the member and again moved toward the member, again in an aggressive manner and a fighting stance, the member discharged his CEW once eliminating the threat. The subject was transported to hospital for assessment due to a high level of intoxication and exposure to the CEW discharge.

Regina Police Service

Fifteen incidents during which CEWs were discharged were reported to the Commission.

In the first incident, two members were dispatched to a domestic dispute during which the female complainant was assaulted by her common law partner, who was no longer at the residence. The members accompanied the complainant to another residence, so that she could gather her personal belongings. Upon entering the residence, a male subject who was the complainant's common law partner ran towards the members challenging them to fight, flailing his arms and yelling aggressively. The subject then ran upstairs in the residence, entered the bathroom and closed the door. The members followed him, advised that he was under arrest for the earlier assault on the complainant and kicked the door open. The subject, armed with a pair of scissors, charged and attacked one of the members. The second member, fearing serious injury to his partner, yelled "taser, taser" as a warning and then deployed the CEW. The deployment was unsuccessful in stopping the subject's attack, so the CEW was discharged a second time, also unsuccessfully. The subject then attacked the second member, taking his CEW which the member subsequently recovered. Despite three contact CEW discharges and physical blows, the subject continued to assault the member. The members were finally successful in placing the subject in handcuffs after a final contact deployment. EMS was called and attended; however, they were unable to sedate the subject sufficiently to control him as he continued to fight with police members until finally being strapped down in the ambulance. The subject was then transported to hospital.

In the second incident, members responded to a call of a male subject possibly on drugs and in an extreme agitated state. The members located the subject locked in a public washroom stall threatening to kill himself with a knife. Members were in constant communication with the subject trying to calm him unsuccessfully. The subject kicked the stall door open and was observed to have a knife in his hand, which he swung up toward the left side of his throat while yelling that he was going to kill himself. Members tried to get the subject to drop the knife, which he held at his throat. One member discharged a CEW once to end the threat, and the subject dropped the knife which was secured. Emergency medical services were requested to attend and transported the subject to hospital after sedating him at the scene.

In the third incident, members responded to a domestic assault call. When they attempted to arrest the male subject, who was arrestable for the assault and on two outstanding warrants, he attacked the members striking one in the head and causing him to fall down a flight of steps. The subject was on top of the member at the bottom of the steps engaged in a struggle. The second member

warned that if the subject did not stop she would deploy her CEW. The subject refused to stop and the CEW was then discharged. The subject continued to physically struggle with the member until the CEW was discharged a second time at which point the threat was eliminated. The members were then able to gain control of the subject. Emergency medical services were called, attended the scene, and assessed and medically cleared the subject who was then transported to cells.

In the fourth incident, members were dispatched to a domestic dispute where they encountered a female subject armed with a knife who threatened to stab the members and the male person she was arguing with. Police repeatedly requested that she put down the knife, which she refused to do stating she had nothing to live for, and they would have to shoot or taser her. Members were able to get the male at the scene to safety; however, continuing efforts to de-escalate the situation with the female subject were unsuccessful. On two occasions she advanced toward the members with the knife held in front of her; however, she ceased advancing when ordered to do so. She persisted in aggressive actions and continually refused to surrender possession of the knife. When she advanced on the members a third time she was warned that if she did not stop and step back, a CEW would be used. She refused, and one officer discharged a CEW once, eliminating the threat and enabling members to gain control of the subject. Emergency medical services were requested and attended. They cleared the subject medically; however, they indicated that she may be pregnant, so she was transported to hospital where a physician determined she was not pregnant and cleared her medically.

In the fifth incident, members were conducting a vehicle stop when it was found that the male subject in the back seat had an outstanding Canada wide warrant for being unlawfully as a federal inmate. As members approached the vehicle, the subject produced a knife which he proceeded to hold up against his own neck. During a verbal exchange between members and the subject as they unsuccessfully tried to de-escalate the situation and have the subject drop the knife, the other occupants of the vehicle exited. Thereafter, the subject also exited the vehicle still armed with the knife and took off running from the members. As the subject had been non-compliant, and fearing the situation would escalate to a more dangerous level, two members discharged their CEWs. Probe contact was successful; the subject dropped the knife and was then taken into custody. EMS was called and attended the scene, clearing the subject medically.

In the sixth incident, members were conducting a traffic stop involving a suspected impaired driver. The driver was confrontational and exhibited signs that he was under the influence of drugs. He physically resisted several attempts by the members to arrest and take him into custody. Upon exiting the vehicle the subject became assaultive, physically assaulting one of the members. In order to terminate the assault and the threat posed by the subject, a second member discharged a CEW. The subject was then taken into custody. EMS was called and medically assessed and cleared the subject at the scene.

In the seventh incident, members responded to a report of a male subject assaulting a female. Upon arrival, members heard yelling from inside the residence, including a male who stated he was going to kill the cops with a knife when they came. Members entered and observed the female holding a knife. She walked into the bedroom and was requested to come toward the members. She came out of the bedroom without the knife, leaving the male subject in the bedroom yelling at the members. Members opened communications with the subject who stated he was going to kill himself. RPS negotiators arrived and took over communications with the subject who continued to threaten self-harm and make threats against police. The members were able to visually verify the subject was in possession of a knife. RPS SWAT attended and took over the scene. Negotiators continued communicating with the subject, who opened the door on occasion and was observed with the knife in hand. On one such occasion, he was observed holding it to his throat while on another he begged the members to shoot him. After more than two hours of unsuccessful efforts to defuse the situation, the subject opened the door again still armed with the knife, and a SWAT team member discharged a CEW to end the threat. The subject was then taken into custody and EMS was requested. They attended and determined the subject was uninjured.

In the eighth incident, members were dispatched to a report of an impaired driver. Upon arrival, the member observed the vehicle in question, a van, driving back and forth over a short distance trying to maneuver out from between some trees and a garbage can. The rear windows of the van were covered with a blanket and it was not possible to see the contents of the rear of the van. The member approached and told the male subject driving the van to shut off the vehicle and stay inside. The subject immediately exited the vehicle and was ordered to get back into it, which he did but without closing the driver's side door. The subject was observed leaning into the interior of the van at one point. Upon arrival of other members, the subject was ordered to exit the van on at least two occasions; however, the subject did not comply. The subject then put his arms outside of the van and members approached and grabbed the subject's wrist to remove him from the vehicle. As the member began to tell the subject he was under arrest, he abruptly pulled his arms back into the vehicle, striking one of the member's arms against the vehicle door frame. The subject reached into the interior of the vehicle, and the members feared he was reaching for a weapon. To eliminate the threat of a possible weapon, one member discharged a CEW. The situation was then brought under control, and the subject was taken into custody. EMS was requested and attended, medically clearing the subject. In the back of the vehicle members located a hammer between the seats and an axe in close proximity to the hammer. One member received minor injuries to his right arm.

In the ninth incident, police received a call of an agitated male intoxicated by drugs heading toward a residence threatening to commit an assault. A member attended and observed a male subject on foot carrying a large board. The member followed the subject while awaiting the arrival of back up. When additional members arrived, they attempted to engage the subject in

conversation, instructing him to stop on a number of occasions. The subject ignored their directions each time. One member then approached the subject and directed him to drop the board. The subject turned and advanced toward the member lifting the board in a manner that indicated his intention to strike the member with it. The member discharged his CEW to eliminate the threat, and the subject was then taken into custody. EMS was called and transported the subject to hospital for assessment and medical clearance.

In the tenth incident, police received a report of a male threatening suicide. Upon arrival, members found a distraught female who advised members that after she had discovered her boyfriend consuming illegal drugs, he became suicidal and barricaded himself in a bedroom with a knife. The police could hear him in the bedroom screaming that he would kill himself. The officers forced the door open and were confronted with the male standing with both hands clenched by his face screaming for the officers to "just take the shot." A member discharged his CEW to eliminate the risk, but the one probe struck the male's metal button on his pants and deflected, necessitating the other member to discharge his CEW. The male struggled on the ground while the police removed a knife from his back pocket. There were no injuries sustained during the incident, and the male later had to be sedated at the hospital by medical staff.

In the eleventh incident a member, while passing by, observed two male subjects in an apparent fight with a third male standing nearby. The member attended to the residence and initiated conversation with the three subjects. Two of the subjects responded to the member's questions; however, the third took an aggressive stance toward the member. The member called for backup and tried to engage the aggressive subject in conversation; however, the subject's only response was to growl at the officer. One of the others at the scene advised he believed the aggressive subject was on drugs. The member ordered the aggressive subject to show his hands, which were in his pockets. The subject responded with a profanity and said "Come get it." The member again ordered the subject to show his hands, and he removed his left hand from his pocket but not his right. The member believed the subject was holding something in the pocket of his jacket with his right hand. A second member arrived on scene and tried to engage the subject in conversation, whereupon the subject began to wave and point something in his jacket pocket at the members. Members could not determine what was in the pocket but believed it could be a weapon. The subject then again assumed an aggressive combat stance and said "Come get it" again, directed at the members. Fearing the possibility of a weapon, one member discharged his CEW to eliminate the threat. Members were then able to take control of the subject. EMS was called and attended the scene. The subject was then transported to hospital for observation.

In the twelfth incident, members were dispatched in response to a call of a person threatening to commit suicide. When members arrived, they observed a male subject on the front lawn of a residence holding a butcher knife in each hand. Members ordered the subject to drop the knives on numerous occasions; however, he refused to do so. One member approached to a distance of approximately ten feet from the subject with his CEW in the low ready position. The second member continued communication with the subject with his firearm, in the low ready position providing cover. The subject was again told to drop the knives at which point he began slashing the knives in a threatening manner. Fearing for the safety of the subject and themselves, the member with the CEW at the low ready aligned his weapon sight on the subject, announced "taser, taser" and then discharged the taser. Members were then able to secure the knives and take control of the subject. EMS was called and attended the scene where they checked the subject, advised that his vital signs were consistent with cocaine consumption and then transported him to hospital where he was assessed by a physician and sent for psychiatric assessment.

In the thirteenth incident, members were successful in stopping a vehicle which RPS and RCMP members had been engaged in trying to stop since about 9:00 a.m. that day. Initially, members responded to investigate a suspicious vehicle. Members spoke with the driver, who appeared to be impaired; however, the driver then fled in the vehicle and refused to stop for police. On six occasions over the course of approximately four hours the vehicle involved was sighted by police at various locations between Regina and Tuxford; however, on each occasion members were unsuccessful in stopping the vehicle and chose not to engage in or quickly called off pursuit because of the danger posed. A spike belt was deployed when the vehicle was finally stopped by RPS members, having been sighted once again in Regina. Upon the vehicle coming to a stop, a male subject fled the vehicle on foot carrying what appeared to be a firearm, which was subsequently confirmed to be a pellet gun. The subject ran to a car stopped in traffic and tried to pull the female occupant from the vehicle. While this was occurring, the vehicle was set in motion and struck two police vehicles. To eliminate the threat one member discharged a CEW. Members were then able to take the subject into custody and transport him to hospital for medical clearance. Neither the subject nor the female occupant of the car he tried to take control of was injured.

In the fourteenth incident, members were dispatched to a residence in response to a complaint from a female indicating that her son was in front of the residence with a butcher knife causing problems, behaving erratically and stating he was going to murder someone. Members attended and located the male subject in an alleyway with the knife in his hand. Members confronted the subject who stated he was going to murder them. He then raised the knife in his hand and lunged toward the members. One member discharged her CEW to eliminate the threat; however, the probes failed to establish effective contact. The subject then moved toward other members at the scene. He was commanded to drop the knife, which he refused to do. A second member discharged his CEW to end the continued threat posed by the subject. Probe contact was successful and the members were then able to take the subject into custody. The male continued to behave erratically and make threats to kill, including threats to kill

a judge. EMS attended the scene and medically cleared the subject who was transported to cells. A short time later the subject's mother called RPS cells and advised that she believed her son had ingested flea spray. Members contacted the Poison Control Center and, on advice from the Centre, transported the subject to hospital where he was assessed by a physician. The physician requested that the subject remain at the hospital for mental health assessment, and he was then left in the care of hospital security staff.

In the fifteenth incident, members were dispatched to a complaint of a male person with a knife threatening to commit suicide. The complainant also advised that the male, who was his father, had tied a rope and was in the process of putting it over his head to hang himself. Members responded and four members made their way to the basement where the subject was standing beside an electrical cord hanging from a block of wood in the floor trusses above with a chair beside him. The subject had a knife in his hand, and as members approached, he pointed the knife at them. The members tried to get the subject to drop the knife, but he did not comply with their instructions. The subject then tried on a number of occasions to get the electrical cord under his chin but was unsuccessful as the cord was too short. He then stepped back and raised the knife with the blade pointed toward his chest. When he placed his left hand on top of his right members believed he was about to thrust the knife into his own chest. To eliminate the threat he posed to himself, two members simultaneously discharged their CEWs. Members were then able to disarm the subject and take control of him. EMS was called and attended the scene. They sedated the subject, who continued to resist, and transported him to hospital where he was held for psychiatric evaluation.

Moose Jaw Police Service

Three incidents during which CEWs were discharged were reported to the Commission.

In the first incident, members responded to a call requesting help at a domestic dispute. Upon the members' arrival, a violent adult male charged at them down a flight of stairs inside the residence with a portable vacuum cleaner held above his head while threatening to kill them. A CEW was deployed; however, the probes did not make adequate contact and were ineffective. The members were forced out of the house by the suspect who closed and locked the door. The female involved, who had been able to exit the house with one of her children, requested the members' help and advised that three of her young children were still inside the residence. The members forced the door open at which time the subject began running up the stairs toward the area where the children were hiding. One member discharged a CEW to eliminate the threat posed to the children by the subject. The deployment was successful in eliminating the threat, and the subject was taken into custody. The subject was assessed by EMS and by a doctor at the hospital and had no injuries.

In the second incident, members attended a Mac's Convenience in response to an armed robbery where the subject had produced a knife and obtained cash and cigarettes, then fled on foot. The subject was observed by one of the members and was known to be a violent offender with a lengthy criminal history. The subject was observed fumbling for something in his pants pockets. Members attempted to arrest the subject, who resisted and initiated a wrestling match with one of the members. A second member, having observed the subject fumbling in his pants pockets, believing him to be armed, and being separated from the subject and the member he was wrestling with by a fence, and therefore unable to intervene with other force options, discharged a CEW. The CEW proved ineffective as only one probe struck the subject, and it was lodged in a thick jacket. The subject was apprehended after pulling away from the member following the CEW discharge and attempting to escape.

In the third incident, members responded to a call of a break and enter in progress. The first member on scene located a male subject, placed him under arrest and instructed him to get down on the ground. The subject grabbed the member by the vest and threw him back. He continued to refuse to comply with instructions to get on the ground and prepared to attack the member again. The member deployed OC spray directly into the subject's face with no effect of any kind. Other members arrived at that point and attempted to assist; however, the subject pushed them off as well. As the subject's level of violence continued to escalate, one member discharged a CEW to eliminate the threat posed by the subject. Members were then able to handcuff the subject. EMS attended and cleared the subject medically.

Prince Albert Police Service

Five incidents during which CEWs were discharged were reported to the Commission.

In the first incident, members attended a public facility where a 21 year old male subject had assaulted and threatened a patron of the facility. Members attempted to arrest the subject who became assaultive with members. The members tried to de-escalate the situation and warned the subject that if he did not comply, a CEW would be used. The subject continued to be assaultive and resistant. One member discharged a CEW to eliminate the threat posed by the subject and enable the members to gain control of the subject and situation. No injuries were suffered by the subject. One member suffered minor injuries. No charges have been laid as it has been determined that the subject's mental health was a significant factor in this incident.

In the second incident, members attended a residence to execute three outstanding arrest warrants for breach of recognizance. The subject of the warrants was known by the members to be a member of the Crazy Indian Brotherhood street gang. The owner of the

residence gave permission for members to search the residence, and the subject was located hiding in a closet under a blanket. He was arrested and ordered to show his hands, so the members could see if he was armed. The subject became assaultive, charging the members and initiating a physical struggle, screaming that he wasn't going to go back to jail. He was ordered to stop several times to no avail. To eliminate the threat, one member discharged a CEW. Thereafter, the members were successful in gaining control of the situation and handcuffing the subject. An ambulance was called to the scene, and the subject was transported to hospital for assessment. He was released by the hospital and lodged in cells on the warrants and two new charges of assaulting a police officer with intent to resist.

In the third incident, members were dispatched to a disturbance involving a female subject stabbing the entry door to an apartment with a knife. Members attended and located the female subject outside the building at the front door in an intoxicated condition. A witness alerted police that the subject had a knife on her person. Members grabbed the subject's arms at which time they noted an eight inch knife covered in blood in her hand. The subject became actively resistant and members ordered her to drop the knife; however, she refused to comply. Members disengaged because of the threat posed by the knife, and one member discharged a CEW. The subject was immobilized and dropped the knife, eliminating the threat. EMS was called and transported the subject to hospital. The subject suffered no injuries.

In the fourth incident, members were involved in a criminal vehicle pursuit of a male subject known to the members and wanted by numerous police agencies on outstanding warrants. Members had activated the police vehicle emergency equipment and tried to pull the subject's vehicle over. The subject fled and the vehicle pursuit ensued, lasting approximately 30 minutes at which time the subject's vehicle stopped due to mechanical failure. The subject exited the vehicle and fled on foot. Canine was immediately on the scene, and a police service dog engaged the subject, who became combative and refused to comply with members' requests to cooperate and efforts to de-escalate. Fearing injury to the subject, the police service dog and/or the members, a CEW was discharged to eliminate the threat. The members were then able to take the subject into custody without injury.

In the fifth incident, members responded to a complaint of an intoxicated person causing a disturbance at a local business. Upon arrival, a male subject was located and placed under arrest. The subject would not comply with the instructions of the members and then became assaultive, initiating a physical altercation with the members involved in the arrest. To eliminate the threat, a CEW was discharged. Members were then able to gain control and place the subject in custody. He was transported to hospital for medical clearance. One member suffered minor injuries as a result of the incident.

Activities of the Commission

Commission Budgets

Fiscal Year	Commission Administration	Sask. Police College	Total
2015/16	$203,000.00	$1,271.000.00	$1,474,000.00
2014/15	$203,000.00	$1,268,000.00	$1,471,000.00
2013/14	$202,000.00	$1,257,000.00	$1,459,000.00
2012/13	$265,000.00	$1,162,000.00	$1,427,000.00
2011/12	$50,000.00	$1,158,000.00	$1,208,000.00
2010/11	$50,000.00	$1,150,000.00	$1,200,000.00
2009/10	$90.000.00	$1,115,000.00	$1,205,000.00
2008/09	$116,658.00	$1,055,772.00	$1,172,430.00
2007/08	$158,621.00	$807,189.00	$965,810.00
2006/07	$222,489.00	$662,511.00	$885,000.00
2005/06	$172,087.17	$635,998.08	$808,085.25
2004/05	$106,718.02	$615,618.74	$722,336.76
2003/04	$85,336.37	$625,214.94	$710,551.31
2002/03	$162,339.95	$598,620.89	$760,960.84
2001/02	$187,763.72	$538,304.58	$726,068.30
2000/01	$184,894.00	$533,106.00	$718,000.00
1999/00	$182,952.00	$431,048.00	$614,000.00
1998/99	$182,072.00	$511,128.00*	$693,200.00
1997/98	$182,072.00	$417,928.00	$600,000.00
1996/97	$182,072.00	$417,928.00	$598,000.00
1995/96	$181,890.00	$414,110.00	$596,000.00
1994/95	$190,890.00	$414,110.00	$605,000.00
1993/94	$182,890.00	$414,110.00	$597,000.00
1992/93	$279,060.00	$318,340.00	$597,400.00

* Includes Special Warrant funding for recruit training.

The Commission continues to place emphasis on training for new police recruits and in-service officers throughout their careers. It also emphasizes training on board governance for members of local Boards of Police Commissioners. To this end, the Saskatchewan Police College continues to deliver training at the highest level. The Commission is mandated through legislation to operate the Saskatchewan Police College. In discharging its mandate, the Commission is responsible for promoting efficiency and improving police relations in the community, and regularly consults with municipal Boards of Police Commissioners, the Saskatchewan Association of Chiefs of Police (SACP) and the Saskatchewan Federation of Police Officers. The Commission places considerable emphasis on race relations and cross-cultural training to respond to the changing demographics of Saskatchewan's population, which require that police services ensure their membership is representative of the general population they police.

The challenge is to have a greater representation of Aboriginal police officers at all levels and roles in policing in Saskatchewan. The Commission is aware of and supports work being done by the Ministry of Justice to develop strategies to recruit and retain Aboriginal police officers in the province.

The Commission continues its focus on public complaints and matters of internal discipline through monitoring of complaints, hearing appeals to the Commission, and conducting reviews of requests to extend section 23(1) limitation periods set out in *The Municipal Police Discipline Regulations, 1991*.

The Commission continues to be actively engaged in providing oversight to municipal policing. With the continuing conduct of policy compliance audits of local police service policies, the conduct of operational audits of police service operations, the review of regular reporting by police services and monitoring for trends in regard to use of force, internal discipline, discharge of firearms and personnel numbers, the Commission is achieving its goal of effectively monitoring municipal police within Saskatchewan communities.

Meetings

In 2015-2016 the Saskatchewan Police Commission held three in person meetings and on six additional occasions addressed seven issues of a pressing nature by email communication.

Visits

The Executive Director of the Saskatchewan Police Commission and the Director of the Saskatchewan Police College continue to visit with police services and non-government agencies around the province. Ongoing liaison with municipal Boards of Police Commissioners, the SACP, the Saskatchewan Federation of Police Officers, members of the public and other federal and provincial colleagues enables the Commission to be aware of emerging issues, trends and challenges of contemporary policing.

Appeals to the Commission

A decision in the appeal which was reserved and remained pending at the end of 2014-15 was handed down on April 8, 2015. There were no appeals heard by the Commission during 2015-16.

Training for Members of Boards of Police Commissioners

In accordance with its policy requiring mandatory training of members of local Boards of Police Commissioners every two years, the Commission held training sessions in Saskatoon and Regina in 2015-16. Both training events were well attended.

Regulations

During 2015-16, the Commission amended *The Municipal Police Equipment Regulations, 1991* to authorize the issuance and use of patrol carbines for general duty by members of municipal and First Nations police services.

Audits and Reviews

During 2015-16, the Commission concluded audits of defensive tactics recertification training delivered by each of the six largest police services in the province, which were commenced in 2014-15, to ensure training for police officers at a police service level continues to be aligned with best practices in police training and police use of force.

The Commission conducted an audit of one police service regarding the utilization of a particular use of force option, to ensure appropriateness. As part of the audit process, the Commission worked with the police service to ensure that adequate policy and training for police members in the use of the particular option were developed and implemented.

A use of force review was also conducted in relation to one CEW deployment to ensure that the deployment was appropriate and that the members involved were properly trained and aware of Commission and police service policy governing CEW use.

During 2015-16, the Commission also commenced audits of the Use of Force review process at each of the six largest police services in the province. It is anticipated those audits will be concluded during 2016-17.

Policy Development

In 2015-16 the Commission updated its Policy and Procedure Manual to amend the defensive tactics training recertification requirements to modernize them and ensure they remain aligned with best practices in police training. It also adopted a policy to enhance the integrity and security of police service electronic data and information technology servers.

The Commission also commenced work on the development of policies addressing conflict of interest in police service funding and the use of police street checks. It is anticipated that policy in both subject matter areas will be implemented in 2016-17.

Saskatchewan Police College

Police Training

The Saskatchewan Police College, with offices and classrooms located at the University of Regina, is under the authority and control of the Saskatchewan Police Commission by virtue of *The Police Act, 1990*.

The mission of the Saskatchewan Police College is to collaborate with Saskatchewan municipal and First Nations police agencies and their membership to provide:

- Basic recruit training;
- Ongoing in-service training;
- Training regarding specialized investigative techniques; and
- Ongoing evaluation of current trends and technologies which impact police responses.

During the 2015-16 training year, 757 candidates attended the Police College for training. The programming delivered can be broken down into two major categories: training delivered to police recruits and training delivered to serving police officers, also called "in-service" training.

Recruit Training

Recruit Training is a 20 week program for candidates hired independently from Saskatchewan municipal and First Nations police agencies. The program is designed to help course candidates develop the knowledge, skills, and abilities required for successful performance of general policing duties. The Recruit Training Program is followed by four to six months of field training at the recruit's home agency with a field training officer. Most police services also provide one to two weeks of selective training pertinent to their agencies when the recruits graduate from the College.

Recruit Training Class #70 was held from January 12 to May 29, 2015, with an enrollment of 14 police officers: six from Saskatoon Police Service, four from Regina Police Service, one from Prince Albert Police Service, and three from Weyburn Police Service.

Recruit Training Class #71 was held from August 4 to December 18, 2015, with an enrollment of 21 police officers: nine from Saskatoon Police Service, seven from Regina Police Service, two from Prince Albert Police Service, two from Weyburn Police Service, and one from Altona Police Service (Manitoba).

The key areas of focus within the Police Recruit Training Program for Classes #70 and #71 were:

- Criminal Law Series (includes *Criminal Code*, federal statutes, provincial statutes and Restorative Justice) – 103 hours
- Wellness Series – 22 hours
- Introduction to Policing – 25 hours
- Diversity Awareness – 26 hours
- Communication Skills – 22 hours
- Professionalism, Ethics and Integrity – 12 hours
- Traffic Control and Enforcement – 15 hours
- Introduction to Investigations – 37 hours
- Mental Health Series – 21 hours
- Interpersonal Violence and Abuse – 22 hours
- High Risk Investigations – 40 hours
- Defensive Tactics – 81 hours (includes fitness sessions, Day 2 POPAT, Control Tactics; classroom theory sessions and Grad rehearsal sessions)

- Emergency Vehicle Operator Course – 36 hours
- Firearms – 77 hours (includes classroom theory, pistol training and shotgun training)
- Public and Officer Safety Training – 60 hours
- Drill – 30 hours (includes drill, grad rehearsal sessions and transportation between facilities time)

Total Program – 629 hours

In-Service Training

Courses are offered for all levels of serving personnel from more basic courses (such as the Operational Investigators course) to specific courses such as management and leadership development. In 2015-16, a total of 722 candidates attended in-service training courses at the Police College.

The following courses are regularly offered: Introduction to Management, Senior Constable Development, Operational Investigators, Drug Investigation, Cultural Relations, Effective Presentations, Media Relations, Using the Internet as an Intelligence Tool, and in conjunction with partnering organizations, the Treaty Four Citizens Police Academy.

Specialized courses offered were: Advanced Interviewing and Interrogation, Search Warrant Writing, Field Training Officers, Defensive Tactics Re-certification Training, Firearms Instructor Training, Firearms Instructor Re-certification, Introduction to Investigative File Management, Service Pistol Armourer Training, and the first Carbine Instructor Course. In addition, two one-day Impaired Driving seminars, and an annual instructor seminar for Firearms Instructors were held.

Every two years the College co-facilitates seminars for the Public Complaints Commission and the Saskatchewan Municipal Boards of Police Commissioners.

In 2016, the College introduced the Leadership in Police Organizations (LPO) Course to replace the Police Managers Course. This research-based course, developed by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), is based upon behavioural science theories and intended to develop understanding and skills for leading individuals, groups, change and organizations, as well as supporting organizational initiatives as followers. The course is held over three one-week sessions.

2015-16 Course and Candidate Summary

Course	Date	Number of Candidates
Recruit Class #70	Jan 12 - May 29	14
Drug Investigation #33	April 8 - 10	27
Firearms Recertification #34	Apr 13 - 14	8
SKPC Pistol Armourers Course #4	April 15	16
Operational Investigators Course #60	Apr 20 - May 1	18
Treaty Four Citizens Police Academy #11	May 4 - May 15	13
Field Training Officers Course #21	May 20 - 21	24
Defensive Tactics Recertification Course #5	June 2 - 13	17
Recruit Class #71	Aug 4 - Dec 18	21
Firearms Instructors Recertification Course #32	Aug 31 - Sept 1	13
SKPC Service Pistol Armourers #5	Sept 2	11
Operational Investigators #61	Sept 14 - 25	22
Carbine Instructors Course #1	Sept 21 - 25	12
Intro to Investigative File Mgmt #10	Sept 28 - Oct 2	21
Senior Constables Development Course #61	Oct 5 - 9	23
Firearms Instructors Seminar #8	Oct 14	11
SK. Municipal Boards of Police Comm. #6	Oct 8	33
Media Relations #17	Oct 14 - 15	22
Introduction to Management #55	Oct 19 - 23	28
Cultural Relations #41	Oct 26 - 29	21
Cultural Relations Hate Crime Seminar	Oct 27	29
Search Warrant Writers Course #13	Nov 2 - 6	24
Public Complaints Commission Seminar #9	Nov 9 - 10	55
SK. Municipal Boards of Police Comm. #7	Nov 12	29
Firearms Instructors Course #20	Nov 16 - 20	18
Impaired Driving Workshop #3	Nov 26	27
Advanced Interviewing & Interrogation #5	Nov 30 - Dec 4	25
Field Training Officers Course #22	Dec 7 - 8	24
Impaired Driving Workshop #4	Dec 10	21
Introduction to Management #56	Jan 18 - 22	28
Firearms Instructors Recertification #36	Jan 26-27	14
Leadership in Police Organizations #1- Pt I	Feb 8 - 12	35
Effective Presentations #56	Feb 22 - 25	16
Firearms Instructors Recertification #37	Feb 29 - Mar 1	7
Using the Internet as an Intelligence Tool	Mar 14 - 18	30
Total Candidates Trained		**757**